a2 9. (once amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the source of the venom induced immune dysregulation is an arthopod.

14. (once amended) A method of preventing dermonecrosis caused by venom induced immune dysregulation, the method comprising applying a therapeutically effective amount of an immune response modifier compound selected from the group consisting of imidazoquinoline amines, imidazopyridine amines, 6,7-fused cycloalkylimidazopyridine amines, imidazonaphthyridine amines, tetrahydroimidazonaphthyridine amines, oxazolopyridine amines, oxazoloquinoline amines, thiazolopyridine amines, thiazoloquinoline amines and 1,2-bridged imidazoquinoline amines to the site of the venom induced immune dysregulation.

a3

a4 22. (once amended) The method of claim 14 wherein the source of the venom induced immune dysregulation is an arthopod.

a5 25. (once amended) The method of claim 14 wherein the source of the venom induced immune dysregulation is a marine animal.

Remarks

Claims 1-26 are pending in the application. Claims 1-26 are rejected. Claims 1, 9, 14, 22, and 25 are now amended.

Rejections

35 U.S.C. § 112 Rejections

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, on the grounds that the specification, while being enabling for a method of treating or preventing dermal lesions of envenomation caused by spider, jellyfish and insect of the order Hymenoptera, does not reasonably provide enablement for method of treating or preventing dermal lesions of envenomation caused by other organisms. The Examiner states that the specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to use the invention commensurate in scope with the claims.